

A detailed study of over 900 bones of Caracara, previously referred as Polyborus cheriway, from the Rancho La Brea Pleistocene. The results of the study show the fossil bird to have been an extremely variable form overlapping the three Recent species of Caracara in many characters, but most closely resembling the Guadalupe Island Polyborus lutosus. The fossil is described as a new species, Polyborus prelutosus, and is thought to represent the ancestral type of the Recent Caracaras or a form not far removed from it. A survey of ^{other} Caracara bones previously referred to P. cheriway is included, as a result of which P. cheriway is removed from the fossil list while the range of the new species, P. prelutosus is extended to include Quaternary localities in New Mexico and Florida, as well as the two other asphalt localities in California.

Hildegarde Howard, Los Angeles Museum, Los Angeles, Calif.

April 7, 1939

447
20
580

47
142
12
22 words

The Great Auk is one of the few species of birds which have become extinct within historic times, and is the only northern flightless bird known historically. It corresponds in general adaptations to the Penguin of the southern hemisphere, with wings specialized for swimming rather than flying. It is said to have been capable of a speed under water nearly equal to that of many birds in the air.

These strange, flightless birds formerly nested in abundance along the shores of the North Atlantic as far south as Virginia on the west and the Bay of Biscay on the east. When it was discovered that their feathers were of value, however, the species was doomed. With their clumsy, ambling gait on land the birds were easy prey for hunters who sought them out and herded them onto ships, or into pens, to be slaughtered. For three centuries this persecution continued, the last pair being taken from a small rocky island near Iceland, in 1844.

The skeleton shown here is one of twenty-five which have been mounted from bones of various individuals found in heaps where the bodies of the birds had evidently been thrown after the feathers had been removed. Funk Island, off the coast of Newfoundland, which was apparently the last home of the Great Auk in America, has contributed the greatest number of bones capable of being mounted, including the ones in the specimen here pictured. The skeletal remains, and some seventy skins and sixty-five eggs, distributed in various museum collections throughout the world, are all that remain today of this once abundant species.

The insert shows the bird as it was in life.

Department of Avian Paleontology, Los Angeles Museum

October 9, 1939

copy

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, SCIENCE AND ART
LOS ANGELES MUSEUM EXPOSITION PARK

MEMORANDUM

Date June 10, 1941

TO: Dr. Comstock

FROM: Hildegarde Howard

SUBJECT: Preparation of skeleton of La Brea stork

Upon completing my study of the fossil storks, I have gone through the La Brea stork material carefully and picked out bones which I believe can be assembled into a mount -- though some restoration will be necessary.

Do you think this job could be turned over to Mr. Fischer?

The study of the fossil storks of America has been completed and is now in press.

Present work is concerned with (1) completion of a detailed report on the avifaunas of three quaternary cave deposits (in New Mexico and Nevada) previously recorded in brief; (2) segregation of individual skeletons of a dozen or more of the characteristic birds of Rancho La Brea for mounting and display, and studies directed toward estimating the appearance of the birds in life for accompanying restorations.

To Mr. Willett to go to
Chicago for annual
A.O.U. report of ornithological work
July 24, 1941

Six years ago Mr. McKinney hung his hat upon a hook in the museum study and went to work. This year, the museum will show "One Hundred Treasures" from its permanent collection; from Egyptian bronzes, to Greek vases, to Forain and Utrillo. Today the museum has one hundred treasures. Six years ago it did not have six. It had a lot of things in it, of course. Most of the things in it got in the way of the art. Mr. McKinney thought.

Mr. McKinney has taste, convictions, and a sense of humor. He needs all three. The museum is anything but pedantic to house African mammals as affably as it hangs a rollicking Jan Steen and a sly porcelain-textured Kisling nude. Aabre-toothed cats rub elbows with a Fragonard oil. A stuffed zebra paws the earth below the malice of a George Grosz water-color. The museum's hand press turns out pamphlets as diverse as these shows are. "From Cezanne to Picasso" "The Ascent of Equus" "And Now We Plan". "Pre-Colombian Art." The museum works with loyal artists. Anyone who has come here to live and work under the California sky is a local artist. He may be Maynard Dixon, painter of the West, or he may be Eugene Berman, painter of a nostalgia.

A museum ought to live and it ought to be dynamic. It ought to move people and be important to them and change them. It must yield and move and grow. 760,000 visitors in the last year have helped this process of growth. California collectors have helped. Edward G. Robinson has loaned his sturdy collection of French Impressionists. Walter Arenberg has loaned pre-Colombian pieces and non-objective paintings. Albert Lewin has loaned his loved primitives.. Von Sternberg has loaned German expressionists, and Eric Remarque nineteenth century French. Maitland and Hearst and Preston Harrison have loaned and have given. The Museum is a laboratory and not a storehouse. It is creative and not static.

There is a room with blankets. It might be a bazaar in old Mexico or the Southwest. It has a drama and color and is another world. This is true, too, of the room of the Plains Indians. The Plains Indians have voices and appetites and rhythm to their footsteps and to the beating of their drums.

There is a room which contains the beginnings of a museum of films. Someday there will be an auditorium and a film library.

There is a room with minerals. The stones have beauty and meaning it is the way they are shown, of course. But you do not realize this, only that you are noticing the stones and you never did this before.

Upstairs there is a room of old silver and a room of early ceramics and there is a quiet and beautiful room. It is a Chinese room. It is true and important for us today. This room is almost empty. It has a table and some chairs in it and two cabinets. It has form and subtlety and each piece is as straight and clean and functional as a feather or a bird's wing. It is direct and open. It is an open window to understanding. This is what a museum ought to be.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, SCIENCE, AND ART
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR — MEMORANDUM

To: The Entire Staff - Dr. Howard

Date: June 23, 1947

Subject:

Congratulations are in order to the numerous staff members who in addition to their normal duties have been assisting in the installation of the new Bird and Small Mammal Hall.

In an effort to use our manpower to fullest advantage, work orders for the enclosed list of work projects have been written covering the 1947 summer and early autumn. Copies of this list are being distributed to all Divisions.

This very inclusive work program can be unusually successful with the hearty cooperation of every staff member. If occasionally lack of materials momentarily stalls certain work projects, the activity of all concerned should be directed to their next project on the list for which materials are available. In this fashion, no time need be lost.

James H. Breasted Jr.

March 25, 1947

TO: Dr. Stock

FROM: Hildegard

SUBJECT: Exhibits in earth sciences

These are two exhibits which Henry and I have been discussing, and for which he has some good ideas of installation.

1. A stratigraphic column for southern California showing actual sediments and diagnostic fossils (vertebrate, invertebrate, plant)

With this might go a pictorial map of California showing the location of the important sites (on the order of the map you did for Westways.)

This exhibit would go well on the mezzanine accompanying the general fossil exhibit there. Though it could be just a "special exhibit", I should rather like to see it stay on quite a while.

2. Exhibit of the use of micropaleontology in the oil industry. Photos, models, and specimens of foraminifera (and possibly fish scales as well?). Also should include treatment of how the forams are found and studied, as well as an explanation of how they are of use in finding oil.

Please discuss this with Henry as he has some definite plans and ideas for this.

This too would be worthy of staying up for quite a while, I think.

Do you want to do any more evolutionary exhibits -- dogs? cat?

Feature single case exhibits from
Section of Earth Sciences

To be displayed on south mezzanine at front section

1. Large slab showing footprints of 200 million years ago.
Amphibians; Winslow, Arizona
2. Bones and illustrations of the two flightless birds found
at Newport Bay (fossil)
3. Titanotheres skull, bones, some illustrative material
4. Cast of the only known mount of Eohippus
5. Mounted skeleton of Oligocene Saber-tooth Cat (ancestor of the
one known from Rancho La Brea)
6. Skulls and illustrative material of evolution of dogs.
7. Evolution of the ammonite group
8. Models and photographs of foraminifera.
9. Mounted skeleton of Stenomylus (ancestral camel)

March 27, 1947

TO: Dr. Breasted

FROM: Hildegard Howard

SUBJECT: Exhibit of specimen of Great Auk (25 or 30)

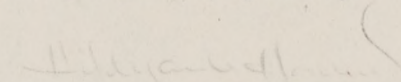
The Museum possesses one of the very few/existing composite skeletons of the Great Auk, a bird which became extinct only about a hundred years ago.

During the war this specimen was withdrawn from exhibition and put away for safe keeping. I would like very much to have it exhibited again. It might be featured in a special case in the skeleton hall at first and then skeletons of later put in with the other/flightless swimming birds which the Museum has on exhibition.

I have spoken to Mr. Wylde about this and he believes there is an available pedestal case which could be used for the purpose.

I bring this to your attention because I know there are so many other things going on that I cannot ask for Mr. Wylde's time to install this, or the printer's time to make the necessary label, without your approval.

Respectfully yours,


Curator of Avian Paleontology

Press release for April 1, 1947
(First Tuesday -- Earth Sciences)

**ANCESTOR OF GOLDEN EAGLE SHOWN
AT LOS ANGELES MUSEUM**

A mounted skeleton of the Ice Age ancestor of the Golden Eagle has just been placed on exhibit at the Los Angeles Museum in the Hancock Hall of Rancho La Brea fossils.

When bones of this eagle were first discovered in the tar deposits of Rancho La Brea, it was thought that there was no difference between the Ice Age bird and the one which still lives in California today. Now, Dr. Hildegard Howard, Curator of Avian Paleontology of the Museum, finds that the ancestral form had a broader head and heavier jaws, and proportionately longer wings.

The ancestral Golden Eagle was the most abundant of all birds found at Rancho La Brea. Bones of the species number high in the thousands and represent about 900 individual birds.

The mounted skeleton of this bird is one of several fossil bird specimens newly prepared/~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ to be exhibited in the Museum. The others include a second mount of the great Teratorn (a vulture-like bird), an extinct species of small vulture which once took the place of the Turkey Vulture in this area, and an extinct Condor.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY MUSEUM

November 16, 1949

To: Dr. Stock
From: Hildegard
Subject: La Brea Hall Renovation

Although we know, of course, that the only way really to "modernize" La Brea Hall is complete remodelling -- building of bays, etc. -- which project was among the rejects on this year's budget, there are some things which can be done to better the present exhibit. Suggestions toward this end are as follows:

1. The exhibit needs "tying together". At present it is a series of specimens. We know how they are related but we don't tell the story to the public. Of prime importance in rectifying this would be

An introductory label -- the where, when and why.
Such a label would be good at each entrance.

A section devoted to various items pertaining to the deposits as a whole.

A series of photographs illustrating the process of excavation, cleaning, sorting, and mounting of skeletons would add interest. I am sure Henry could devise a manner of mounting such photos on a wall or on screens. One idea which occurs to me is the construction of a screen in back of the Teratornis case. This would not only provide space for the photos, but might serve to set off this section at the north end of the hall for the other items pertaining to introductory subjects. Incidentally the census charts are now in this area.

In such a section the entrapment case would be appropriate, and other ideas will undoubtedly present themselves if we decide to develop such a section.

2. The subject matter in the flat cases should be considered critically. Some of these cases seem to me to be satisfactory. Others might well be replaced by other materials. Ideas for possible replacements:

- a. Instead of having the human bones (from Pit 10) in the small case with artifacts (from pits 61 and 67), make up a case on Pit 10. Get photos of the excavation and play up the story of how Pit 10 must have been active at a later time than the typical pits. Include birds and mammals to demonstrate the difference between pit 10 and typical La Brea Pleistocene.

- b. A decision should be made on whether or not other localities should be represented in the Hall. If we are to continue the present policy of displaying related material from other localities, how about a case devoted to cave material pointing out the difference in preservation of similar types? Such a case would then take the Gypsum Cave material, and some from Shelter and Conkling.
- c. Again depending upon the decision regarding display of material from other localities -- possibly a single case on McKittrick could be retained. This could include the photos in our November exhibit, the map and some of the insects in the microfauna exhibit, and a few bones.
- d. The case on rare mammals from La Brea might well include Megalonyx, but eliminate rabbits and rodents, since these latter are included rather abundantly in the microfauna.
- e. The comparison of mastodon and mammoth teeth might be played up with more interest. Include chart of evolution of Proboscidea possibly; and/or drawing to demonstrate tooth succession. Baby teeth should bear labels so they are not mistaken for dwarf elephants.
- f. Microfauna exhibit could be revised, cutting down mammals to one case and arthropods similarly, and high-lighting outstanding specimens.
- g. How about a comparison of skulls or feet? We might ask Gretchen if these would be useful to her class work.
- h. The case on bears seems non-essential now that the big mounted Tremarctotherium is in the hall. Ursus bones could go in with Pit 10 material (at least some of them). The pathological Tremarcto. bone could go in with pathology.
- i. The paleopathology exhibit would be more interesting if the various types of pathology could be identified and labelled.
- j. The case of canid skulls needs livening up, but I have no ideas !

3. Miscellaneous items which need attention in La Brea Hall.

Check statements on La Brea mural label
Unify spelling throughout exhibit (example, saber, or
sabre-tooth)
Explanation of photo in case of sabers

Remove label (on stand) referring to microfauna.
Replacement of old labels by new type, and revision
of text:

- La Brea Mural
- Mastodon
- Mammoth
- Skull of mammoth
- Mylodon (upright has no label at all, one label
for the two could be better placed)
- Nothrotherium
- Footprints of Mylodon
- Footprints of mammoth
- Dire wolf restoration (has no label now)
- Saber-tooth skulls
- Specimen labels on brain casts
- Entrapment case
- { Bears
- * { Mastodon-elephant case
- { Nothrotherium and Mylodon bones (disarticulated)
- { Canid skulls

* On those starred, suggest complete revision of case.
See other page.

There should be a label which explains the geologic
chart. More labels are needed on saber-tooth skulls
concerning shape of milk sabers and replacement.
Also how about a skull and jaws with mouth closed to
demonstrate how the sabers fit over the jaw.

Re-install Breamery
Possibly remove tusks of Woolly Mammoth from Alaska.
Should the other two sets of tusks remain (both are
from the L.A. area but not La Brea)?

If any of the above suggestions seem worth while to you
and to Mr. Breasted, I shall be glad to try to develop fur-
ther ideas along these lines.

cc to Henry

TIMES Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1950 (Letters to the Editor)

Recently I read your article explaining why the city of Los Angeles was not favored with a chance to see the Hapsburg art collection exhibited here in San Francisco. It is a great pity that this exceptional show of art was not sent to Los Angeles.

I had assumed that Los Angeles would be accorded that privilege. The fact that it was not seems to raise questions that I believe should be investigated by your civic or county authorities.

On a trip east, a short time ago, I met a friend who happens to be curator of art at one of the major museums of the East. It developed in our conversation about the Hapsburg collection and its itinerary that Los Angeles was deliberately excluded from the tour.

GEORGE P. SIMPSON, San Francisco

THE CALIFORNIAN -- WINTER, 1950

By "Helen Ignatius"

In 1946 when 38-year old James H. B. jr. became director of the Los Angeles County Museum, the spacious room of the museum building (aphenomenon which was half attic, half mausoleum) were dank, dark, and overcrowded with exhibits exhibiting more quantity than quality, more sweetness than light. Saving the L.A. County Museum from a fate which though not worse than death nevertheless was death itself required a man who combined the instincts of the soldier, the priest, the teacher, and finally (a somewhat more recent sociological development) the publicity man.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY MUSEUM
EXPOSITION PARK • LOS ANGELES 7 • CALIFORNIA

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. Hildegarde Howard

December 14, 1953

FROM: Raymond J. Barber

SUBJECT: Mineral collection of Mrs. Lewis I. Buck.

On Saturday afternoon, December 12, Mr. Lee Fellows went with me in my car to Mrs. Buck's home at 744 Mountain View Avenue, Monrovia.

Mrs. Buck and a neighbor, Mr. Stevens, led the way to a sort of guest house at the back of the lot, where the minerals collected by Mr. Buck are stored.

The minerals are kept in glass jars, of about one quart and one pint sizes, on the tin covers of which are scratched some identifying marks. There are hundreds of such bottles, neatly arranged on shelves around the walls of the hall and the two rooms. On tables are larger pieces of various ore specimens, petrified wood, fossils, and artifacts, none of which is labelled.

A few of the jar tops have mineral names that are correct (except for the spelling), but mostly they are marked simply as if they were metals, such as "copper," "lead-silver," "zinc," and so on, followed by the name of the mine or the mine owner, with the date and place where they were collected.

Besides the ore minerals, there are also many bottles of rock specimens that are not at all properly identified, and for the most part have only the place name scratched on the cover--and in many instances not even that.

The specimens in the glass jars are small--few are more than two inches in greatest dimension, and mostly less than that.

There are four or five trays, with hinged covers, each containing 72 small specimens (about one and a half inches square) of choice minerals, evidently intended to be sold for use in school-laboratory teaching. Some of the specimens are numbered, others have no identifying marks. No key to these numbers has been found, nor any sort of catalogue of the minerals in the glass jars.

We have no storage room at the Museum to accommodate this collection, nor any helpers to sort out and identify the specimens if they should be acquired.

Dr. Hildegarde Howard

-2-

December 14, 1953

Perhaps some dealer in minerals might be interested in buying this collection, which certainly contains many good specimens. If there were a catalogue or inventory list of the minerals and rocks, perhaps Ward's Natural Science Establishment at Rochester, New York, might be a possible customer. Mr. Fellows offers to finance the preparation of such an inventory if it would not cost over \$100.

Respectfully submitted,

Raymond J. Barber

Raymond J. Barber
Curator of Mineralogy

August 15, 1955

Mrs. Winifred Walker
Montecito
1045 Ocean Blvd.
Santa Monica, Calif.

Dear Mrs. Walker:

We find that the "Print Room", a gallery on the Museum's second floor, will be available to us for the month of March, 1956. This would seem a very appropriate time to show the paintings of plants of the Bible, as it includes the Lenten season and (I think) Passover. We should like to have the 115 paintings early in February to allow time for matting all of them.

It is very gracious of you to offer your paintings to us for an exhibition, and I do hope that the dates suggested will be satisfactory to you.

About a week before we receive the paintings, could you let us have a list of them together with an itemized statement of value, for insurance purposes? I presume the value would be the same for each painting, but we must make this clear in setting up the insurance.

It was a pleasure to meet you and your friend last week, and we look forward to seeing you again.

Sincerely yours,

Hildegarde Howard
Chief Curator
Division of Science

HH:P

AMBASADA
POLSKIEJ RZECZYPOSPOLITEJ LUDOWEJ
W WASZYNGTONIE

EMBASSY
OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
2640 16TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

Addressed to Dr. Delacour

August 17, 1955

Dear Sir:

Yours was one of the institutions which inquired concerning our recent exhibit on Nicholas Copernicus. Unfortunately proper arrangements could not be made or mutually satisfactory dates could not be found. We regret this.

We have now prepared a filmstrip based upon the Copernicus exhibit, which we are sending to you with our compliments. We hope you will find that it will have some value for study purposes.

Once again please accept our thanks for your kind interest.

Sincerely yours,

S. Kowalski
Stanislaw Kowalski, Attache
In Charge of Cultural Affairs

SK:jh

September 12, 1955

TO: Dr. Brown

FROM:
Hildegarde Howard

SUBJECT: Report on Renoir Exhibition

Thank you so much for the most interesting account of the Renoir Exhibition. You are certainly to be congratulated for carrying through this really stupendous undertaking.

The enclosed book notices just came to my desk this morning. You probably know of the books, but perhaps would like to have the slips on file.

HH:P

Encl.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY MUSEUM -- ART DIVISION

PROJECTED EXHIBITION SCHEDULE (as of Sept. 21, 1959)

Dates given are those on which exhibitions would be open to the public. Dates for previews and receptions are indicated where they have been determined.

Names of curators responsible for particular exhibitions are given. General inquiries may be directed to James Elliott, Assistant Chief Curator. Catalogs are indicated only when published by the Los Angeles County Museum.

* Exhibition organized at Los Angeles County Museum.

<u>Dates</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Location</u>
* September 16 - Oct. 20, 1959	Abstract Classicism (catalog) (Preview and Museum Ass'n reception on September 15)(James Elliott)	MD-6
September 16 - Oct. 20, 1959	American Prints Today (Ebria Feinblatt) (Preview and Museum Ass'n reception on September 15)	MD-2-4
* October 21 - Jan. 3, 1959/60	Second Empire Costumes (Stefania Holt)(Preview/Costume Council and Museum Ass'n Reception on October 20)	GB-1
November 4 - Dec. 20, 1959	Aristide Maillol (Museum Ass'n reception November 10) (Gregor Norman-Wilcox)	SC-4
November 4 - Dec. 20, 1959	Jan Cox (Museum Ass'n reception November 10) (William Osmun)	MD-2-4
November 11 - Dec. 20, 1959	European Art Today - 35 Painters and Sculptors (Preview and Museum Ass'n Reception November 10) (James Elliott)	MD-6

1960

(Previews are tentatively scheduled for the evening proceeding the opening day of each exhibition)

* January 6 - February 7	Craftsmanship Exhibition - 1960 Southern California Designer-Crafts- men (Gregor Norman-Wilcox)	MD-2-4
January 20 - March 15	Greek Costumes (Stefania Holt)(Preview and Costume Council Reception January 19)	GA-1,GB-1
February 24 - April 3	Recent Sculpture U. S. A. (James Elliott)	
April 1 - May 3 (? Feb. 29)	Drawings from the Collection of Sir Bruce Ingram (Ebria Feinblatt)	
April 13 - May 15	Sculpture in Our Time Joseph H. Hirshhorn Collection - late 19th and 20th Centuries (James Elliott)	
May 20 (?)	Last day for receiving entries to 1960 Annual Exhibition	
May 25, 26, 27 (?)	Jurying 1960 Annual Exhibition	
Summer	Mexican Historical and National Costumes (Stefania Holt)	GB-1
June 15 - July 31 (?)	Monet Exhibition (admission fee) (James Elliott)	MD-2-4-6
* August 17 - October 2	1960 Annual Exhibition, Artists of Los Angeles and Vicinity (catalog) (James Elliott)	MD-2-4-6
* September 21 (?) - Dec. 18 (?)	Printed and Painted Textiles (Stefania Holt)	GB-1
October 18 - November 27	Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Collection of American Folk Art in Painting, Woodwork and Metal Work. (Gregor Norman-Wilcox)	MD-2-4
* October 18 - November 27	40th National Exhibition of the California Watercolor Society (William Osmun)	MD-6

1961

mid-January thru February	1'Art Nouveau (admission fee) (Gregor Norman-Wilcox)	MD-2-4-6 MB-1
mid-March	Jurying 1961 Annual	MD-2-4-6
* late March thru April	Peter Brueghel - prints and drawings (catalog) (Ebria Feinblatt)	MD-2-4
* mid-May thru June	1961 Annual Exhibition Artists of Los Angeles and Vicinity (catalog) (James Elliott)	MD-2-4-6
early July to mid-August	National Treasures of Thailand (George Kuwayama)	MD-2-4-6
early Sept. to mid October	Precisionists (Sheeler, S. Davis, Crawford, etc.) (James Elliott)	MD-2-4-6

unassigned date in Fall of 1960 or Spring of 1961	Gandhara sculpture (George Kuwayama)	

Important collections have recently come to the Science Division of the Museum in the departments of Entomology and Marine Zoology.

Commander Charles Montague Dammers, of Riverside, has given an extensive collection of Southern California insects and related forms totalling over 9500 individual specimens and representing many years of collecting in this area. Particularly outstanding are the specimens of wasps and bees, moths and butterflies which add to the Museum's collections species hitherto unrepresented.

Commander Dammers has also presented his collection of 365 original watercolor paintings of immature stages in the life cycle of moths and butterflies. These paintings, made under magnification, accurately portray in minute detail the caterpillar, pupa and egg stages of over 300 different kinds of Lepidoptera. The striking patterns and colors of the insects are worthy of study by artists and designers.

The famous Evers collection of marine invertebrates is now on loan to the Museum. The owner, Mrs. O.C. Evers, is still working on perfecting the collection which when complete will number over 2000 specimens, representing species from all over the world. She plans to donate it to the Museum in the near future. Because of the perfection of the specimens and the hundreds of exquisitely colored shells, the collection won an award in 1948 at the Shell Exposition held in St. Petersburg, Florida.

Selections from the Dammers paintings and the Evers collection will be displayed at the entrance to the south mezzanine from now through June. The complete collections will be available for examination and study in the curatorial offices of the Science Division, upon request.

Commander & Mrs C. M. Dammers (A.2045)

Received January 16, 1951

A collection of 365 original watercolor paintings of the life cycle stages of 303 species of insects:

Note: This is a very noteworthy gift as the drawings are made under magnification and are technically correct in every little detail. (Dr. Pierce)

A collection of insects and other arthropods, mainly made in Southern California:

5	Archnida	18	Blattariae
3	Myriapoda	15	Hemiptera
4	Scorpionida	14	Isoptera
5	Megaloptera	11	Orthoptera
8	Tri choptera	31	Homoptera
3	Phasmida	19	Neuroptera
3	Raphidodea	13	Mantodea
1	Solpugida		

319 Diptera
154 Odonata

1136 Coleoptera

6087 ~~Neuroptera~~ (lacewings)

1743 Hymenoptera

Lepidoptera

A total of 9592 specimens

Common orders

representative of

wasp & bees, with 5 Butterflies added

"Wildlife and the Sportsman" an interesting and outstanding exhibit, the first of its kind ever held here, will be on view at the Los Angeles County Museum in Exposition Park from Oct. 2 to the 26th.

The exhibit, designed to stress wildlife in California, is set up in the main changing gallery on the first floor of the Museum. The first showing will be from 8 to 10 P.M., Thursday, Oct. 2.

The show is presented by the natural science division of the Museum headed by Dr. John A. Comstock, chief curator of natural Science, for hunting and fishing sportsmen and for all out of door minded persons in general. It is made up of interesting exhibits of California fish and game, augmented by a continuous showing of colored wildlife motion pictures, projected by means of a shadow box screen in the center of the gallery.

There will be numerous exhibits of various species of wild ducks and geese and other game birds; displays of live trout, bass, bluegills and carfish. Also habitat groups of deer and fur bearing animals.

One of the features of the exhibit is an actual pair of the extinct "passenger pigeon" as examples of the fate that befalls game animals not protected by game conservation laws.

ILLUMINATED ENGRAVINGS

INSECTS

by

August Johann Rösel von Rosenhof
(1705-1759)

The hand-colored insect plates and text in this exhibit, the result of 19 years of research, were presented to public view for the first time in the year 1740. The author and artist was a pupil of his cousin Wilhelm Rösel, a well-known fresco and animal painter. In his early years August Rösel devoted himself to architectural painting, but later turned to natural history, especially insects. He, at first, feared the reaction of his cultured colleagues, as well as the public, to his "INSECTEN-BELUSTIGUNG." After receiving high praise from his first exhibition, however, he continued his work in natural history. It is interesting to note that the author's knowledge of animal life made it possible for him to produce most of his pigments for the hand-colored plates from the bodies of various invertebrate animals. Upon the death of August Rösel, his son-in-law, C. F. C. Kleemann, continued this valuable work.

Exhibition through the courtesy of

Mrs. Sieglinde Dirschel

SCHEDULED exhibits for Lecture Hall

March 1-22, 1955 -- "Birds of Argentina" from Smithsonian \$55
plus transportation (*outgoing only*)

PRINT GALLERY

January 4-31	Portraits of Tropical Fruits -- 25 paintings	\$25.00
1955	express charges	\$50.00
	Paintings by Lee Adams -- watercolors	

LOS ANGELES COUNTY MUSEUM
TEMPORARY EXHIBITIONS
November 1952 - October 1953

<u>Month</u>	<u>Division</u>	<u>Exhibition</u>
November- December	Art	Exhibition of European Prints - Medieval Towns (Collection of Mr. Warren C. Shearman)
December	Art	Exhibition of Prints by Hiroshida, Modern Japanese Wood Engraver (From Tilton Studios in San Francisco)
January 15 - March 18	Art	Arms and Armor (From the Metropolitan Museum)
January	Art	Baroque Drawings (From the American Federation of Arts, put together by the Wadsworth Atheneum of Hartford)
January	Education	Photographic Exhibition - Venice
February 12 - 22	Art	Exhibition of United Productions of America (Offered free by U.P.A.) (With Education Division, movies, costumes, etc.)
February	Education	Photographic Exhibition - Keith Brown, An Artist Goes to War
March	Art	Photographs by Clarence John Laughlin (from Mr. Laughlin)
March	Education	Photographic Exhibition - Medieval
April 15 - June 15	Art	Annual Exhibition of Los Angeles and Vicinity
April	Education	Science Fair
April	Education	Photographic Exhibition - Atomic Energy
X April Weed-ends	Science	Wild Flower Displays from the Los Angeles area
May	Art	Early American Silver from the Bortman Collection (Lent by Mr. Bortman)
May	Education	Photographic Exhibition - The Navajos
June 19 - July 19	Art	Sutherland-Moore Exhibition (From the Institute of Contempo- rary Art in Boston)
June	Education	Photographic Exhibition - The Edwardians
July	Art	Rouault Exhibition
July 10 - Aug. 9	Art	Berthe Morisot and Her Circle. (From the Art Gallery of Toronto)

Material to be
Removed from
present L. A. County Room

Trails

- 8 mounts of fish
Banded Marlin
Calif. Yellowtail
Bluefin Tuna
Beardbill Scaupfish
Tuna
Rainbow Trout
Red Rock "
Black Sea Bass
- 26 Colored prints - Abyssinian Birds
- 19 Animal Heads.
- | | | | |
|----------------------|----|-----|--------|
| 2 mt sheep | 30 | 2 | |
| 2 mt goats | 2 | 8 | |
| 1 Bison | | | 16 1/2 |
| 4 caribou | | 26 | |
| 1 Pecary | | 19 | |
| 4 Deer | | 356 | |
| 1 Elk | | 13 | |
| 3 moose | | | |
| 1 Pronghorn antelope | | | |
| 2 Peacocks | | | |
- 20 Pressed plants (Death Valley) (mounts)
- 29 Eleven views by Wineman (over)
- 1 Bird Print

25

Insect and plant mounts

1

Blueboy in butterflies' wings

Top of Cases

10 Birds

Peacock }
Pelican } 1
2 Frigate }
Raven } 2
2 Vulture - 3, 8
Condor - 4
2 Eagles - 5, 7

6 Animals

2 Bob cats - 3
2 bears - 9
1 Fox - 4
1 mt Lion 13

167m
1
1
2
5
24
26
49
48
36
18
1
2

16
8
26
9
30
22
26
27
9
8
1

Bird Cases

9 wall type cases

9b Wrens, Thrushes

9a Larks - Waublers

8b Finches - Sparrows

8a Flycatchers - Vireos

7b Grebes - Murreslets

7a Ducks

6b Crows - Orioles

6a Phalaropes - Oystercatchers

5b Cuckoos - Swifts

5a Fulmars - Terns

4b Tropical

4a Vultures - Owls

3b Hawks

3a Cranes - Storks

2b Gulls

2a Jaegers - Terns

1b Hummingbirds

1a Pelicans - geese

Index Cases.

27 total

- 3 Petrified wood (10-12) (14-15)
- 2 "Lead Mountain" Plid + Pleist. Inverte fossils
- 2 Small mammals (Rodents, Skunks) 16-17
- 1 Reptiles (13)
- 2 oil well cores & Forams 18-19
- 1 Study skins - mammals 32
- 8 West Coast Shells 20-27
- 4 Bird nests 28, 29, 30, 34
- 1 Pine cones 31
- 1 Petrified wood & fossils - Last Chance Canyon (33)
- 2 L.A. Brickyard fossils (35-36)

Misc.

- ✓ 1 Wall type cases
- ✓ (37) S. Amer + L. A. Co. mammals
- ✓ 4 Small bird cases {
 - Cactus wren 42
 - Anna Jay 43
 - Cassin's Quail 44
 - Hawk 45
- ✓ 1 Habitat - Tortles 46
- 1 Stump gnawed by beaver
- 2 small glass cases resting on (Pine cones)
- Honey comb
- Tropical birds
- 1 Large Head cases
- Elephant bones 38
- ✓ Mastodon Skull in case 41
- ✓ Cornel case 39
- ✓ Plaque - skin. tracks (40)
- 4 Cases of Fish (Horse Show)
- Rock Bass 47
- ✓ Smelt - Mackinac 48
- Lobster trap 49
- Arch 50
- 1 Whale (Fossil) Skull

$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ 49 \\ \hline 214 \\ 131 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 131 \\ 18 \\ \hline 27 \\ 9 \\ \hline 316 \\ \hline 201 \end{array}$$

1a 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 a 9c

11 35 36

door

5

10

11

12

14
15

16
17

18
19

20
21

22
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28 29

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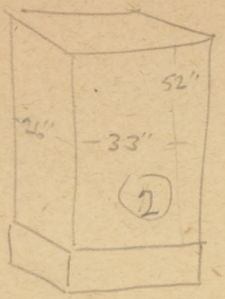
43

30

42

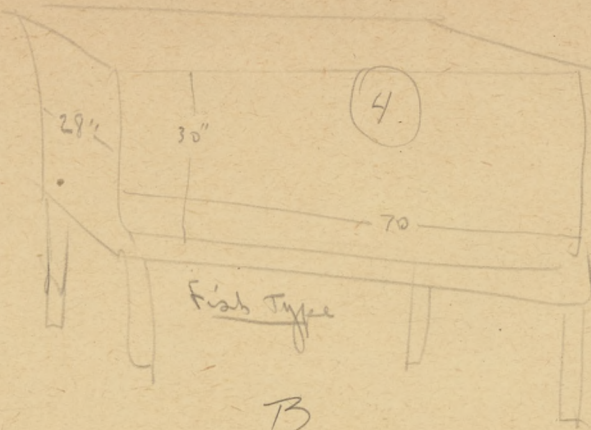
34

41



Hawk Type

A



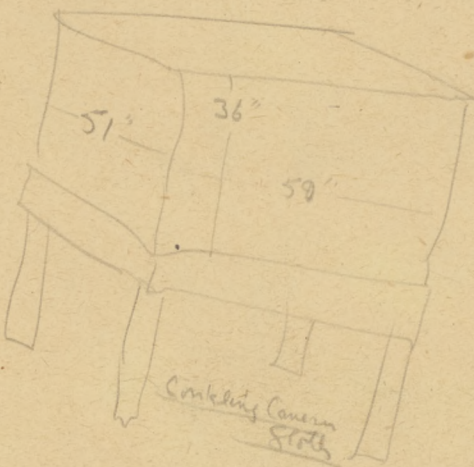
Fish Type

B



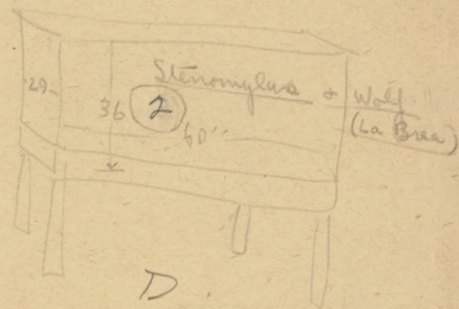
Antelope Type

C



Cooking Canister

E



D

4 cases

6' X 2'8"

2 case

2'4" X 2'9"

4 case

4'2" X 2'7"

2 case

5'2" X 2'7"

} usual
width

Space

10' 2"

above normal, resulting in an unusual luxuriance of vegetation, which gave greatly increased opportunities to the botanist, and multiplied the numbers of snails, slugs, and salamanders, much to the delight of George Kanakoff, who specialized in collecting these slimy denizens of moist places. Mr. Jack C. von Bloeker reports a large variety of vertebrates, including one of the rare Island skunks, for which he seems to have a strong predilection. Mr. Chris Henne, one of the staff entomologists of the Survey, reports a large number of larval forms, but the usual run of insects was somewhat held back by the cool and cloudy weather. Mr. George Willett, Museum ornithologist, who was in charge of field operations, remained with the party only on the first two Islands visited, San Clemente and Catalina. Birds were collected sparingly, and only in the species needed for the Museum collections. He reports several new records for the Islands.

A new deposit of Pleistocene fossils was uncovered on Santa Rosa Island. More intensive work on this project will be carried on at a later time, when more favorable weather conditions prevail. Archeological work consisted in the mapping of sites for future study. Indiscriminate 'pot-hunting' by unqualified persons has ruined many of these sites, but the Island authorities are now cooperating with Federal and Museum officials for the scientific study and preservation of materials from these prehistoric burial areas.

The fact that a record has been established for this season's rain fall, makes the collections acquired during this period especially valuable, for an opportunity to gather forms of life available only during wet weather, may not present itself again for many years to come.

Dr. John A. Comstock
Director, Division of Science

MINERAL EXHIBIT SOON TO CLOSE:

The current special science exhibit, EARTH ROCKS AND MINERALS, which features minerals for defence is soon to close. Those who wish to see the show must do so on or before Sunday, April 27, as this is positively the last day. The exhibit has attracted much favorable comment both because of the scope of the display itself and its beauty of arrangement.

ENTOMOLOGICAL LECTURES:

Dr. Dwight Pierce, senior curator of entomology, will speak in the near future to the following groups:

April 23 at the Dominguez Seminary on "Insect Transmission of Diseases in the Tropics"

April 28 at the Womans' City Club on "A Naturalist in the Philippines"

May 15th to the Butterfly Club Audubon Society at the California State Building.

<u>NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>ORDER NO.</u>	<u>WORKING DATES</u>	<u>WORK TO BE DONE BY:</u>
1.	TRANSFER OF REMAINDER OF MUNTHE COLLEC.	AH 47-1	Immediately	Helpers
2.	RE-ARRANGEMENT OF HEARST MAGAZINES, INC. COLLECTION	M 47-3	July 1 to Sept. 1	Maintenance Men Electricians
3.	RE-ARRANGEMENT OF HEARST MAGAZINES, INC. COLLECTION	AH 47-2	July 1 to Sept. 1	Museum Helpers
4.	INSTALLATION OF NEW BIRD AND SMALL MAMMAL HALL	M 47-2	June 25 & subsequently	Carpenter Electrician as needed
5.	CONSTRUCTION FOR HALL OF ANCIENT ART	M 47-1	July 1 to Aug. 1	Carpenter Electrician
6.	PAINTING OF HALL OF ANCIENT ART	AH 47-3	July 15 to Aug. 15	Helpers
7.	REMOVAL OF EARLY CHINESE ART TO HALL OF ANCIENT ART	AH 47-4	As Needed	Helpers
8.	REMOVAL OF EARLY PERSIAN ART FROM PERSIAN ROOM TO HALL OF ANCIENT ART	AH 47-5	As Needed	Helpers
9.	EMPTYING OF PRESENT EGYPTIAN ROOM AND INSTALLATION OF GENERAL AMERICAN EXHIBIT IN ITS STEAD	AH 47-17	After Painting of Hall of Ancient Art	Helpers
10.	REMOVAL & PACKING OF WALT KUHN, FEININGER AND VON DOESBURG EXHIBIT	AH 47-6	July 16, 1947	Helpers Shipping Clerk
11.	INSTALLATION OF 11th NATIONAL CERAMICS EXHIBITION (Arrives July 17, opens 22nd)	AH 47-7	July 17 to 21	Helpers
12.	INSTALLATION OF MUSEUM NAME ON FAÇADE	M 47-4	June 30, 1947	Maintenance Men Exhibitions Section
13.	OPENING MINERALOGICAL CASES, AS NEEDED	AH 47-8	As Needed	Helpers
14.	NEW CHART OF ANCESTRY OF MAN	EX 47-1	Oct. 1, 1947	Exhib. Sec. also History Div.
15.	RE-ARRANGEMENT OF GALLERIES OF DECORATIVE ART	AH 47-9	As Needed	Helpers
16.	INSTALLATION OF NEW SCREEN FOR MOTION PICTURES, ONLY	M 47-7	As Soon as Screen is Received	Carpenter

<u>NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>2.</u> <u>ORDER NO.</u>	<u>WORKING DATES</u>	<u>WORK TO BE</u> <u>DONE BY:</u>
17.	CUTTING PROJECTION HOLE THROUGH REAR WALL OF LECTURE HALL	M 47-6	August 1, 1947	Maintenance Men Consult with Mr. Ath Athon
18.	LECTURE HALL: 1. REMOVE OVERHEAD LIGHTING FIXTURES 2. MASK HOLES FROM WHICH THEY HANG 3. PLACE BLACK PAPER ON UNDER SIDE OF ROOF WINDOWS 4. PLACE LIGHTS ON TOP OF CEILING WINDOWS OF LECTURE HALL 5. PUT IN WIRE FROM STAGE LEFT TO PROJECTION PLATFORM	M 47-20	August 1, 1947	Maintenance Men Consult with: Mr. Athon for detail at Projec. end Mr. Wylde re. lectern
19.	LECTURE HALL: INSTALL 24" VENTILATING FAN IN CEILING TOWARD STAGE END OF HALL, WITH EXTERIOR VENT	M 47-21	October 1, 1947	Maintenance Men
20.	CONSTRUCTION, INSTALLATION OF PROJECTION PLATFORM	M 47-5	August 1, 1947	Maintenance - Carpenter Consult Mr. Athon
21.	CUTTING 4" LETTERS IN 5-PLYWOOD	M 47-11	August 1, 1947	Carpenter
22.	CONSTRUCTION OF SEVERAL RAILINGS	M 47-8	September 1, 1947	Carpenter Consult Mr. Byrnes
23.	RE-INSTALLATION OF AMERICAN INDIAN HALL	M 47-9	July 15 to Aug. 15	Carpenter Electricians
24.	RE-INSTALLATION OF AMERICAN INDIAN HALL	AH 47-10	July 15 to Aug. 15	Helpers
25.	CONSTRUCTION OF LECTERN ACCORDING TO WORKING DRAWINGS OF MR. WYLDE	M 47-10	Not later than Sept. 1, 1947	Carpenter Electricians
26.	REMOVAL, PACKING, SHIPPING OF ELEVENTH NATIONAL CERAMICS EXHIBITION	AH 47-11	Aug. 12 to Aug. 15	Helpers Shipping Clerk
27.	INSTALLATION OF TWO-FOLD EXHIBITION: A. Contemporary Industrial Design B. Modern Art in Advertising	M 47-12	Aug. 12 to Aug. 28	Electricians Carpenter
28.	INSTALLATION OF TWO FOLD EXHIBITION: A. Contemporary Industrial Design B. Modern Art in Advertising	AH 47-12	Aug. 12 to Aug. 28	Helpers

<u>NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>3. ORDER NO.</u>	<u>WORKING DATES</u>	<u>WORK TO BE DONE BY:</u>
29.	CONSTRUCTION OF CONDUCTOR'S LECTERN	M 47-13	Sept. 15, 1947	Carpenter Electrician
30.	REMOVAL, PACKING, SHIPPING OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN and MODERN ART IN ADVERTISING EXHIBITS	AH 47-13	Sept. 25, 1947	Helpers Shipping Clerk
31.	INSTALLATION OF SCIENCE EXHIBITION: GAME OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	AH 47-14	Sept. 26 to Sept. 30	Helpers
32.	INSTALLATION OF SCIENCE EXHIBITION: GAME OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	M 47-17	Sept. 26 to Sept. 30	Carpenter Electricians
33.	CONSTRUCTION OF SCULPTURE BASES	M 47-14	October 1, 1947	Carpenter Consult: Dr. Valentine
34.	CONSTRUCTION OF FOUR MOVABLE SECTIONAL WALLS FOR LARGE TEMPORARY EXHIBITION GALLERY	M 47-15	October 15, 1947	Carpenter Consult: Mr. Wylde
35.	REBUILDING AND REPAIR OF MUSEUM HAND TRUCKS	M 47-16	August 15, 1947	Carpenter Maintenance Men
36.	REMOVAL OF EXHIBITION OF GAME OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	M 47-18	October 29, 1947	Carpenter Electricians
37.	REMOVAL OF EXHIBITION OF GAME OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	AH 47-15	October 29, 1947	Helpers
38.	CLEARANCE OF "MERLO STORAGE ROOM" BY ART DIVISION	AH 47-16	Soon as feasible	Helpers as needed Art Div.
39.	CONSTRUCTION OF COSTUME STORAGE FACILITIES IN MEN'S LOCKER ROOM, NEW BUILDING	M 47-19	December 1, 1947	Carpenter
40.	TRANSFER OF TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD TO LOCATION OPPOSITE 3rd FLOOR ELEVATOR	M 47-22	As Soon as Conduit is Obtained	Maintenance Men
41.	CONSTRUCT PARTITION ON THIRD FLOOR TO MAKE ROOM OUT OF HALL AREA ON SOUTH SIDE, BESIDE EAST STAIR WELL	M 47-23	As soon as Material is Obtained	Maintenance Men

ICE AGE STORK MOUNT READY

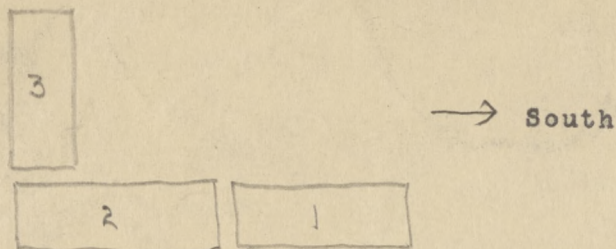
Recent research on the fossil storks of America by Dr. Hildegarde Howard, Avian Paleontologist of the Los Angeles Museum, has culminated in the assembling of bones of the Rancho La Brea stork into a mounted skeleton -- the first of its kind to be prepared. The mount stands 48½ inches in height, surpassing by more than a foot the common white European stork, to which, however, it is found to be closely related.

Dr. Howard's studies of living storks at the San Diego Zoo indicate that the large Jabiru, a native of Central and South America, most closely approximates the Ice Age bird in height though its stocky build and heavy beak are in strong contrast with the slender proportions of the ancient bird. Ice Age storks of Florida and Cuba, Dr. Howard finds, were of the same type as that of the Los Angeles region of fifty thousand years ago.

The La Brea stork mount is the first of a series of tar pit birds being mounted by Museum Preparator Eugene J. Fischer, for later exhibition in the Museum's famous Hancock Rancho La Brea Hall. The series will be unique, as no where else are these bones available in sufficient abundance to prepare in this manner.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CHANGES IN EXHIBIT
OF FOSSIL BIRDS FROM LA BREA

Dr. Comstock.



OK,
John A. Comstock

Position of cases

Case 1.

Teratornis

- ✓ Straighten bill
- ✓ Remove one scapula
- ✓ Turn over to show opposite face
- ✓ 1 coracoid
- ✓ 1 middle digit
- ✓ 1 scapula
- ✓ 1 tarso-metatarsus
- ✓ 1 tibio-tarsus
- Reverse in position proximo-distally
- ✓ furculae
- ✓ ulnae } Condor ~~XX~~
- ✓ humerus }
- Change label
- ✓ Middle digit
- ✓ Furculum to furcula

Condor

- ✓ Turn over to show opposite face
- ✓ 1 tibio-tarsus
- ✓ 1 clavicle
- ✓ 1 tarso-metatarsus
- Change label
- ✓ furculum to furcula

Jabiru

- Straighten
- ✓ tibio-tarsus
- ✓ tarso-metatarsus
- ✓ vertebral column
- Reverse in position, proximo-distally
- ✓ coracoids (also turn one over to show opposite face)
- ✓ Change label -- vertebra to vertebrae and cranium

Case 1, continued

Polyborus

- Reverse in position proximo-distally
- ✓ radius
- ✓ tarso-metatarsi

Neogyps

- Reverse in position proximo-distally
- ✓ ~~coracoids~~ (also check for identification)
- Turn over to show opposite face
- ✓ 1 tarso-metatarsus
- 1 femur ?

Neophrontops

- Turn over to show opposite face
- ✓ 1 tibio-tarsus
- ✓ 1 tarso-metatarsus

~~Reverse~~ Reverse in position proximo-distally

- ✓ femora

Morphnus woodwardi

- ✓ Check tibio-tarsus and humerus with Haliaeetus
- Reverse in position proximo-distally
- ✓ ~~humeri~~

Crow

- ✓ Move label to proper place

Parapavo

- Turn over to show opposite face
- ✓ 1 humerus
- Reverse in position proximo-distally
- ✓ 1 ulna

Bubo

- Reverse in position proximo-distally
- ✓ humerus
- ✓ femur

Make changes in labelling

- Morphnus daggetti to Wetmoregyps daggetti ✓
- ✓ Haliaeetus to Haliaeetus *leucocephalus*
- /// Furculum to furcula (Teratornis, Gymnogyps, plate of recent bird skeleton, crow).
- /// Metacarpus to carpo-metacarpus
- Middle digit to Middle digit of wing, or first phalanx of etc.
- /// Tibia to tibio-tarsus
- Tarsus to tarso-metatarsus

1 Bill to Beak

12=OK

Case 2.

Parapavo

- ✓ Insert furcula and beak.
- ✓ Correct position of patella and of middle digit of right wing.
- ✓ Change label which reads that La Brea is the only locality where Parapavo is found.

Case 3.

Eagle

Reverse in position proximo-distally

- ✓ furcula
- ✓ tibio-tarsus
- ✓ ulna
- ✓ carpo-metacarpus
- ✓ skull
- ✓ wing phalanx

Teratornis

Rearrange

- ✓ digit 4 of pes (left and right)
- ✓ radii (left and right)
- ✓ ulna (left)
- ✓ cervical vertebra lying loose with quadrates

Condor

Reverse in position proximo-distally

- ✓ humerus
- ✓ tibio-tarsus
- ✓ femur

Occurrence of Mammalian Fossils Near La Habra, Calif.

The discovery of mammalian fossils near La Habra was made in the course of excavations for the Imperial Highway 2 or 3 miles southwest of La Habra. The materials comprising the collection are now in the possession of Mr. Reynolds contractor in charge of the excavating work.

The section of the deposits exposed by the road cuts shows the presence of coars-bedded sands and gravels, evidently laid down in prehistoric time in a series of stream channels.

The fossils themselves are scattered and for the most part fragmentary. Some show greater wear than others and appear to indicate that not all the material accumulated at one time. A single tooth of a horse and several pieces of bone are water worn and have every appearance of having been transported for some distance. The tooth represents possibly the genus Plesippus, a type of horse more primitive than the living and later Ice Age species of horses, and found generally in the very early stages of the Ice Age or for that matter in the Pliocene as well.

Geologists tell us that Pleistocene or Ice Age deposits are exposed to the north of the fossil occurrence along the southern front of the Puente Hills. It is therefore quite possible that a stream flowing southward from the Puente Hills in later Ice Age time may have eroded some of these deposits and their entombed organic remains, carrying them to the place of their present find. Associated with the horse tooth were also some sharks' teeth which doubtless were eroded and transported in the same manner.

In addition to this material better preserved specimens representing horse, mastodon, ground sloth and bird may represent primary rather than secondary accumulation and may date from a later stage of the Ice Age.

The Ice Age may be a million years in length, the latter material coming from one of the later stages and the former from one of the earlier. It is difficult to assign a definite age in terms of years. The deposits give evidence of having accumulated at a time when more water flowed through the region than is the case today.

From notes written by Chester Stock, May 1936

SCIENCE EXHIBITS AT THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY MUSEUM

FIRST FLOOR

Centrally located (right and left from center of Main Foyer)
Habitat groups showing animals in their natural surroundings (North American animals to the east (right); African, to the west (left))

East wing

Hall of Evolving Life: Synoptic displays depicting various biological principles. Charts show how animals and plants are classified; skeletons demonstrate similarities and differences between man and lower vertebrates; a desert scene demonstrates adaptations to aridity; models depict primitive life forms and fossils show the evolution of the primates. Displayed in the center of the hall are skeletons of Recent whale, and fossil sea serpent and small dinosaur.

Hall of Minerals. Hundreds of specimens of minerals and their ores; gems; fluorescent mineral display.

Hancock Hall of Rancho La Brea Fossils. Mounted skeletons of animals from the La Brea Tar Pits, 15,000 - 25,000 years old.

East wing Mezzanine

Hall of Insects (above the Hall of Evolving Life). Insect specimens and enlarged models of common house and garden insects of this area; photographs showing stages in metamorphosis; paintings and highly enlarged models demonstrating anatomy of insects, how insects communicate, their means of locomotion, their adaptation to plants, etc. A large chart shows the antiquity of insects.

Staatz Collection of Fossil Insects of Bavaria (rotunda balcony, adjacent to Hall of Insects).

Shells of the World (rotunda balcony and south mezzanine).

Fossils of California and Evolution of the Horse (south mezzanine).

SECOND FLOOR

Centrally located in east and west wings: habitat groups of North American mammals and fish (east wing) and exotic animals (west wing).

East wing (adjacent to North American Habitat Hall)
Exploring the Sea. A photographic introduction to the subject of marine biology.

West wing (adjacent to Exotic Animal Habitat Hall)
Bird Hall. Common birds of L.A. County arranged according to the general areas in which they occur: mountains, coast, desert, valley. Smaller displays of coloration in birds and adaptations of beak and feet; also collection of vanishing and extinct birds.

GROUND FLOOR

Central Gallery (between the two stairs halls)
Wildflowers of Southern California. Special exhibit of paintings; augmented, on weekends, by actual flowers. Shown through May 14.

East wing
Hall of Indians of Western North America. Hundreds of items of material culture; augmented by dioramas and figures to demonstrate non-material phases of cultures.

Hall of the Plains Indians (adjacent to the large Indian Hall)

Hall of Middle American Ethnology and Archeology (under construction)

Hall of Pre-Columbian Peru

Talk to So. Calif. Scientists
+ Teachers Institute
20" - Jan. 15 - 2 PM

(1)

SCIENCE IN THE MUSEUM

Functions of Science in the Museum Three kinds of science museums

Public exhibits
Research collections
Combination of the two
Ours is the latter

We share the building with two other major subjects of interest -- History and Art, hence our exhibit space is not large. Behind the scenes, however, our research collections are enormous.

Fields of Science The Fields of science included are:
Paleontology
Vertebrate and Invertebrate
Zoology
Entomology, marine zoology and birds and mammals
Botany
Mineralogy
Anthropology

Functions

Collection
Field
Pub. Rel.
Research
Exhibition

Our ~~main~~ functions include, in addition to the care of the specimens in our charge:
Field work (enlarging the collections and gaining knowledge)
Disbursing of information to the public
Classes and lectures to adult groups
Research
Exhibitions

10,000 contacts

Field work concentrates in the southwest
Collections total 1,334,000 perhaps now 1 1/2 mill.
(Contacts for information -- 700-800 per month
Specimens identified for public, 500-1000
~~Exhibits -- revision of permanent galleries, small special exhibits~~

5

SCIENCE IN THE MUSEUM

Fields of science included -- Paleontology (Vertebrate and Invertebrate), Zoology (Marine, Entomology, O and M), Anthropology and Botany, Mineralogy. Historic background -- Science began in the museum because of the fossil animals excavated from the Rancho La Brea tar pits.

When the Museum was officially opened in November, 1913, the science wing contained the mounted skeletons of several Rancho La Brea fossil animals, together with some mounted birds and mammals, bird nests, shells and minerals.

As the Museum grew research collections were instituted in addition to the exhibited specimens.

Botany

1928

The Botany department in the Museum was the last to be developed. Among the first botanical specimens to be acquired were some from the Marcus Jones collection, taken in Lower California. These were purchased in Jan., 1927. Another large collection -- of Malcolm Rice -- was donated in 1928, and the Hasse collection of lichens not long after. 1928 also marks the first employment of a staff for Botany. Miss Templeton has been with the Museum almost from the beginning of the department, coming in 1929.

Scope of Botany today

① collections

Today the collections in the botany department total approximately 100,000, specializing in the plants of the west coast.

Special collections from Museum expeditions:
Channel Islands
El Segundo Sand Dunes
Mexico (underway)

Miss Templeton's interest in fungi has led to accumulating a very good collection in that group -- perhaps the best in southern California.

She has made especially full collections in the Compositae, also.

Fossils

Within the last few years the work of the Curator of Entomology in screening and cleaning matrix from Rancho La Brea to procure insect fossils, has resulted in ~~the~~ bringing to light thousands of fossil seeds from these deposits. These have now been placed in the botany department. We also have quite a good collection of fossil pine cones from Carpinteria, and a miscellaneous collection of other southern California fossil plants.

Index Common Names

The Botany department now houses a tremendous Index of Common Names of Plants -- prepared over many years by Ernest Williams. All common names of plants are cross-indexed with the scientific names applied to them and references in literature.

2 Botanical Exhibits

In the past there have been displays of botanical specimens -- herbarium specimens, wood, hard-shelled fruits and nuts, and cones. There have also been a few special "live" exhibits" -- orchids and wild flowers. And, from time to time, exhibits of paintings of flowers or fruits (now on).

*Especially in the
the large museum
longer attempt to
show the scientific specimens
they have better specimens
to the general public
the display of wax &
plastic replicas of plants
is very attractive
as well as educational*

The larger museums have now discontinued the display of unrelted specimens and are concentrating on telling a story with exhibits. Successful modern botanical exhibits are now made up of wax or plastic replicas of the plants in large part.

In line with the modern trend, we are revising our science exhibits. One of these, The Hall of Evolving Life, contains some displays of botanical nature. These include models and color photos in color (later) We also have showing during this month an exhibit of water-color paintings of tropical fruits, by Lee Adams. (will see)

We are engaged now in making plans for developing a Hall of Botany and some models have already been purchased, others on order. We also plan to use color photo transparencies of various plants. In this hall we hope to tell the story of plants -- necessarily condensed, but touching on the major points ~~xxxxxx~~ with stress on the seed-bearing plants.

- How plants manufacture their own food
- Reproduction
 - Enlarged model to show floral parts
 - Methods of pollination
- Seed and plant dispersal
- Adaptations
- Life history of a seed-bearing plant
- Economic use of plants
- Models of parasites, epiphytes, etc. and all seedless plants.

This exhibit is still in the formative stages. If there are phases of the subject which the schools particularly need to have stressed, by all means contact us. The space is small and we can't promise to include all that may be asked of us, but we will certainly consider all requests.

to Public Relations on p. 4

4 field - Mexico - seeds in south-west 4

Lost 5

Botanical Research

Miss Templeton has specialized in the Compositae and has been asked by the U.S. Dept. of Agri. to prepare the section on Compositae for the Flora of Nevada which is being prepared.

She is also engaged in an ecological and floral study of the El Segundo Sand Dunes.

And her latest work -- more or less thrust upon her by the accumulating of this large collection of fossil seeds, is the identification of the Rancho La Brea seeds. This entails the amassing of a large collection of modern seeds from southern California and Mexico -- the areas closest related to the RLB florally.

3

Public Relations

Miss Templeton is called upon to identify plants for the public and for various agencies -- also to provide information concerning plants.

Emergency identifications on mushrooms come from frightened parents as well as hospitals and doctors.

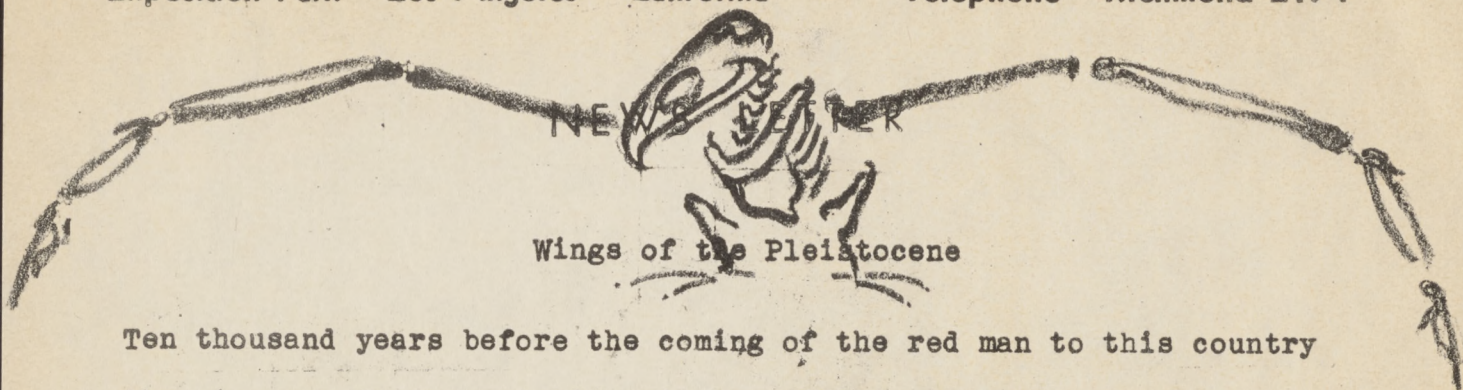
Teachers bring plants to be identified, also quarantine officers, and even the police. Plants figure in murder cases -- bits of plants found in auto, or stuck to tires or in pockets.

Each year Miss Templeton conducts a class in Museum techniques in Botany ~~for~~ as part of the program of work for the Museum Student Association. High School children recommended by their teachers as outstanding are admitted each year to this program which begins in the fall with lectures by each curatoratorial office in the science division. Screened by a series of tests, the number is reduced ~~xxxxxxx~~ for the spring series of classes in techniques so that no class shall have more than 15 students. Each class has a field trip.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY MUSEUM OF HISTORY, SCIENCE AND ART

Exposition Park Los Angeles California

Telephone Richmond 2194



Wings of the Pleistocene

Ten thousand years before the coming of the red man to this country the air over Southern California was filled with stranger sights than those to which man scarcely gives heed today. Instead of giant air-liners, P.-B.38's and B-19's and the roar from a thousand engine exhausts, there was the swoop of the condor-like Teratornis, the beat of pinions as Breagys, the La Brea Condor, swept down over the tar pools in search of his day's rations and the almost silent flap, flap, flap as a giant stork passed over the Hollywood hills intent on his private interests.

Census taking is easy where bodies can be counted as a whole. But when bodies decompose and only scattered bones remain, one has to pick and sort and match the remains, because twelve bones do not mean a dozen animals. La Brea is a graveyard wherein animals of all sizes from humming birds to elephants became buried together. In this tomb of tar the bird bones which are the most perishable of all fossils, have been difficult to identify and tag. It has taken feminine fingers to do the work and this has been the life work of Dr. Hildegard Howard, Avian Paleontologist of the Los Angeles County Museum.

From time to time as more of the bird material has been gone over, small parts have come to light which had previously escaped notice in the first studies, until now skeletons of certain of the better-represented

and more interesting species have been assembled and mounted and will be on exhibit in Hancock Hall in the Museum about June 15. To be sure, a certain amount of restoration of broken or missing bones will be necessary, for despite the greatest care, in no case is it possible to find a complete set of perfect bones of corresponding size. Such restoration, however, is being based upon careful scientific study and the completed mounts by Preparator Eugene Fischer can be relied upon to be accurate in all of the essential characters of the various species.



The birds which have been selected for mounting by Dr. Howard include twelve extinct forms with the addition of three or four species whose representatives are still living today. To be shown are the La Brea Stork, the California Turkey, the La Brea Caracara, Teratornis, the La Brea Condor, Breagyps, four extinct eagles and a vulture. Smaller birds will include the Pigmy Goose and the La Brea Owl.

It will be some time before all the skeletons will be in readiness, but it is planned to exhibit a few of the outstanding mounts singly as they are completed and they will, when the entire series is completed, form an exhibit which will be unique for any scientific institution in any part of the world.

